

A
W O R D in S E A S O N
T O T H E
Nation in General:

In Relation to
The late dreadful HURRICANE,
Nov. 26. 1703.

Which began about Eleven a Clock at
Night, and continued till about five
or six the next Morning.

To which is added an Account of the great
Losses sustain'd thereby both by Sea and
Land, as far as yet hath come to our hands.

Written by M. D. a Divine of the
Church of ENGLAND.

*Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Re-
pent and sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto
thee.*

L O N D O N,
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Word in Season, &c.

THIS Nation has been a long time the particular Favourite of Heaven ; favour'd above all other our Neighbouring Countries, with extraordinary Blessings, both Spiritual and Temporal. Since the last Civil War, the Inhabitants of this Kingdom have enjoy'd a constant and settled Peace, with all the Advantages that accompany so great a Mercy. At the Conclusion of that bloody Scene, the Royal Family was restor'd, and with it our Church and Religion. Indeed sometime after two dreadful Judgments, the Plague and Fire of *London*, were appointed as Punishments to us, but they were limited by the Goodness of God to a few, and turn'd to be a Blessing to the surviving part of the Nation. How soon was our City Re-built, Repeopled, and render'd far more Glorious, and more Flourishing than before ! So that it is become since the Envy of all the World. Riches and Plenty have poured into it with a continual stream for many Years ; and our Land has been bless'd with great Annual increases. The Husbandmen and the Merchants, and all sorts of Men, have seen the Fruits of their Labours, plentiful Returns to answer their hopes

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and expectations. Heaven and the Earth have been bountiful of all their good things, and all the Elements have combined together to Enrich us with all manner of Rarities, and to empty into our Bosoms the Excellencies and Glories of the World. The Fruits of the *East, West, North, and South*, and of all parts round the Terrestrial Globe, have come flowing in, to increase and compleat our Happiness in this Nation. Nature has yielded to us all the sweetness and pleasures that it is able to afford to the happiest People. And Providence has had a particular Regard and Care of *England*, to save and defend it against the Plots and Designs of all its Enemies. 'Tis not unknown what Destruction and Ruin was provided for us by the Enemies of our Church and People; what Conspiracies were on foot, what Combinations and Contrivances to alter the happy and easie Constitution of our Government, and render us slaves to Superstition and Arbitrary Power. But God has disappointed them all, frustrated all their Designs, discovered and defeated all their malicious purposes when they were most likely to succeed.

What a bloody Scene had we reason to expect at the Death of *K. Charles* the second, when our Enemies had the command of us and of our Lives, and when they rejoiced and triumphed in the favourable opportunity that was then put into their hands. Our Laws and Religion were then likely to be sacrific'd, together with our Liberties and Peace to the will of the Pope and his Apostolical See. All things in *England* look'd with a dismal aspect, and we could look for nothing but a dreadful change in Church and State, to the overthrow
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of the Happiness of both. Then did God appear in a wonderful manner to save us, in a method not known to us till accomplish'd, in such a manner that the hand of God was principally and only acting in our defence and safety. The Winds and the Weather, the Seas and all the Elements concurr'd and agreed together to help and be assisting in our Deliverance. A Saviour came and Landed, and for our parts we could not but receive him with Joy. Our Enemies fled at the report of his coming, and by their departure unfetter'd us from those strong Chains with which our Hands and Feet were bound fast to them, I mean Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance: So that we were set at Liberty to look to, and take care of our own Preservation. Since that time how favourable has God been to the People of *England*, in Earthly and Temporal Blessings! To not mention the peaceable Reign of *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, and our flourishing condition under their Auspicious Government. The Restoration of Peace after many Victories and Glorious Successes of our Martial Men by Sea and by Land, the continuance of our Religion, Laws, Liberties, Plenty and Trade, and all other desirable Blessings of this Life; whereas if we cast an Eye on, and visit our neighbouring Kingdoms, what Ruin, what Desolations, what Burnings, what streams of Blood, what Fears and Alarms, what Poverty and Misery shall we find almost all over Europe? while we have continued quiet at home, they have been perpetually disturb'd with Armies and Plundering, their Houses rifled, their Goods carried away, their Lives endanger'd and taken away by violence

violence and Military Execution; what sad reports have we had of the lamentable Destructions of our neighbouring People, their Cries and Complaints have pierced the Skies, and reached as far as our Dwellings: But, O Blessed *England*! who knows none of these infelicities but by hearsay; we are altogether ignorant of their afflictions. Our Peace and our Plenty, our Religion and our Laws are continued to us by the Favour of Heaven, and we enjoy our own without any fear of Disturbance. O happy Nation! if we could but understand our Happiness, and be content and thankful to God for the enjoyment and continuance of it.

Besides all these Temporal Blessings, I might reckon our Spiritual. The free Preaching and hearing of the Word of God, the means of Grace, and the hope of Glory, that blessed Light of the Gospel which shines so bright amongst us, while much of the World round us gropes in *Egyptian* Darkness, and groans under an *Egyptian* Bondage. And 'tis none of the least Blessings, that we have a Gracious and a Wise Queen, a true Example of Religion and Piety to govern us: All these are favours of Heaven, and many more I could reckon granted to this Nation in our days. But let us turn our eyes upon our selves, and examine what returns we have made for such signal Mercies granted to us, with Health and Prosperity. Truly, I cannot look upon all sorts of Men, but I see a general contempt of God, and a despising of his holy Laws reigning amongst us, which have introduc'd all manner of impiety and wickedness. The Oaths and Blasphemies, the Irreligion and Debaucheries, the Heresies and Errors, the Vices and horrid Crimes that are too common
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and too well known to need a mention in this place: The more Men have been loaden with Mercies, the bolder have they been in their defiance of God their bountiful Benefactor. The greater and the more remarkable have their Deliverances been, the more frequently, and the more impiously have they repeated and return'd to their abominable Practices: As Vipers and Serpents they have converted the good Food into rank Poison, and have bit the bountiful Hand that brought and gave it to them.

If we should charge any of our Nobility and Gentry with Atheism, and Contempt of the Almighty God, with the violation of his Sacred Laws, with that open Lasciviousness, Debaucheries, and open Prophaneness, that the very Heathens would have been ashamed of, we should perhaps draw upon our selves their Indignation, Wrath, and Resentment. But let these Noble Souls who glory in their Birth-Rights, Riches, Estates, and Authority, know that they are but Stewards to their and our great Maker, that they must shortly give up an account of the management of their Talents, and receive from his hand either Rewards or Punishments, and that true Honour and Nobility can never consist without Virtue and Piety, which are the proper Foundations of Distinction and Greatness, and that recommend it to God and Man.

If we should accuse our Clergy of the Vices that too many are guilty of, namely, of Pride, and covetousness, of Formality and disregard of true Religion, and their Duties to God and Man, &c. we should hardly escape from their revengeful Hands.

Hands. But we appeal to their own Consciences, and desire to speak in God's Name, and to tell them Truths in secret, but by no means to publish it abroad : how greedy many of them are of gain ; how unreasonably covetous and encroaching of temporal Riches and Preferments, always like Hell and Death craving more Pluralities, to the shame of Religion, and the publick detriment of others, perhaps more deserving than themselves, as well as a prejudice to the Nation. How negligent and careless some of the superior part of them are of due Provisions for their People's instruction, in Towns and Places of Resort, where there needs the greatest care, and the ablest Persons : How haughty and imperious many of them are in their behaviour to their People and their Brethren, as soon as they have stepped into a small Preferment ; how worldly minded, &c. Likewise, if we should bring in the People of all sorts, to be guilty of Irreligion, Contempt of God, of his Ministers and Ordinances, of divers heinous Crimes, and abominable and crying sins, what treatment do you think we could receive from them ? If we should lay open their Debaucheries, their Carnality, their Schisms, their Divisions, their Partialities, their Animosities, their Hatreds, Façons, their Hypocrisies, &c. what Storms and Tempests should we raise against ourselves ?

But in the Name of God let me deal with all our People without Dissimulation and Flattery, here I dare appeal to their Knowledge and Experience, how ungratefully, how wickedly, how abominably they have lived hitherto, and what un-

unthankful returns they have made to our good God, for all his signal Mercies and Deliverances to them, and the Nation in general. At every step in the City and Country, we hear damning Oaths, and defiances of God, notwithstanding the Laws to punish such practices: And it is become a fashionable Ornament of Speech, to defie and Blaspheme God, and to wish the Damnation of their Souls; and we hear this Prophan Rhetorick, not only from Persons of the lower Rank, but from such who are distinguished by their Birth, by their Estates, by their Authority, by their Liberal Education, and special Privileges of a favourable Providence. These being raised higher than the rest, their Examples are of more pernicious Consequence, and they never sin alone, but the infection spreads, and is communicated from them to others their inferiors.

To reform and recall us to our Duty, our good God has employed many Judgments and Mercies of late, but many more Mercies and Deliverances than Judgments, to win and woo us to himself; but what improvement we have made of all these proceedings, and how few have been the better for them, God alone knows. Too many seem to be incorrigible, and not to be prevail'd upon, neither by the Severities of the Divine Displeasure, nor by the greatness nor number of his Favours.

We have indeed had our Days of Fasting and Humiliations, when we have apprehended more danger than ordinary, and seen the Justice of God shake its Sword of War or other Calamities over our Heads; and some out of Formality have com-

plied outwardly with the Commands and Piety of the Government: but who is it does truly humble himself before his God, as the *Ninivites* did at the Denunciation of God's wrath by the Prophet *Jonah*? who is it turns from the Evil of his way, and from the Violence that is in his hand? who is it becomes more Devout and Religious towards God, more Sober and Temperate, more Just, Merciful and Charitable? We have great reason to complain of the Incredulity, Impiety, Wickedness, Impenitency, and Obstinacy of all sorts of Men, and of the reigning Vices of the Age that they are guilty of, ready to draw upon our Heads more and more terrible Judgments, than we have yet had experience of. For we are told that God is as Just as he is Merciful, that he is a Consuming Fire, that he will take Vengeance of his Adversaries, and that his Judgments will begin at his own House, and amongst his own People: And truly, the greater and the more numerous his Mercies have been, the greater will be his Judgments when inflicted. This last that we have seen and felt with astonishment, deserves our particular notice and Examination, with all its Circumstances: For there is never any Judgment, but it is sent from a Divine and Infinite Wisdom, and is drawn down by the sins of Mankind; there is always observed a certain proportion, resemblance, and relation between the Judgments and the Crimes that procure and deserve them. This therefore was a violent Wind, and something more than a Wind, which is but the impulse and motion of the soft Air. This must be the Actions and Movings of the mischievous
Spirits

Spirits, and Powers of the Air, let loose for the Destruction of Mankind, (as we might instance in the case of *Job's* Children.) They are God's Agents and Ministers of his Vengeance, when he pleases to employ them: For truly in the memory of Man, never was such a Destructive Storm in this Country, so violent, so long continuing, and more ruinous both by Sea and Land; 'tis observable that it came with violent Gusts, roaring like Thunder, and carrying away all opposition before it; in divers places mixt with some flashes Lightning. On the Land, Houses have been overturn'd, Churches and Steeples overthrown, Chimnies and Tops of Houses carried away, multitudes of Trees rooted up, and other strange unaccountable Violences acted. On the Water, in our very Rivers and Harbours nothing was safe, but Ships have been sunk and broken to pieces, many Persons kill'd and drown'd. The losses of several particular Persons, and the Damages sustain'd, with the Mischiefs done in one night, are incredible and unaccountable. As this Judgment comes immediately from above, it intimates, that tho' we be never so great and good, we are still under the inspection and power of an Omnipotent God, who wants not Agents to punish us, and fulfill his Will. We cannot so easily withdraw our selves from his chastising hand, as from his subjection. He knows how to reach us in the midst of our strongest Houses, Guards, and Castles. As it was a terrible Hurricane, and acted with violence, it seems to be sent to punish us for our violences, and our publick Oppressions that we are guilty of. As it rag'd both by Land and Sea, it seems de-

signed to signifie to us the Impiety and Oppressions committed on both. As it did more mischief and was more violent in some particular places, this shews that it acted with Authority, by a Commission from a Designing and Wise Being, who appointed the Persons, Things, and Places, that were intended by him for Destruction. As it began about Eleven at night, and continued till five or six a Clock next morning, this discovers what sort of Beings were concern'd in these Violences; those whose Time and Season that is to play their pranks in, and who are the Angels of Darkness, whom, if God suffers, none can promise to themselves safety. It came from the South-west for the most part, more violent than usually from that Quarter, and it was a dry Wind, whereas that is usually moist; little Rain followed, and that nothing but Sleet and the dissolving of Snow, together with a Sulphurous and warm Air in several places, not so cold as is usual in this Season; all which betoken a greater Judgment, if not prevented: It has been universal, and we hear the dismal Effects from all parts, from Sea to Sea, and beyond it, because our sins are as universal as the Judgment, and the Violences and Oppressions of the Nation are generally every where, and on the Sea as well as on the Land.

In former Ages such Hurricanes both here and abroad have always been observ'd to be the certain forerunners of greater Judgments. Take these following instances: The late Hurricane in *Jamaica* was succeeded by a Pestilential Air, and

a great Mortality. In the second Year of the Reign of *Rich. 2.* in *March* a great Pestilence was usher'd in by terrible Winds, and after that followed a Dearth. And the Sweating Sicknefs of *Henry 7.* was preceded by violent Storms, that brought into *England* King *Philip* of *Spain*, and beat down the Golden Eagle of *Sr. Paul's* Church upon the Sign of the black Eagle in the Yard; the King died a little after. So likewise in the fifth Year of *Queen Mary*, an incredible Tempest happen'd chiefly about *Nottingham*. In *August* following there was a great Mortality chiefly amongst the Priests and Clergy. Whoever pleases to see more of such instances, let him consult *Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle*, in the Reigns of King *John*, *Edward 3.* *Edward 4.* *Queen Elizabeth*, King *Charles* the First, and King *Charles* the Second. All which dreadful Examples, shew us what we are to expect next, unless we return to God by a speedy Repentance and amendment of Life.

Much mischief has been done in our safest Harbours and Rivers, for there is no safety nor security in any place, when God strikes. It assaulted our Houses and our Dwellings, for harbouring such unworthy and rebellious Creatures as we are to God; and at a time that we were sleeping in our Beds, to awaken us out of our sinful security. There can be no rest nor safety when sin draws Vengeance upon us. Our Houses and our Walls have been uncovered and beaten down, to mind us to look up to an Almighty Being that can find us out where-ever we are. Several of our Countrymen have been kill'd in
their

their Beds, to advise us to repent, or else we shall all likewise perish. 'Twas the Language of that whistling and furious Wind, if we understood it; it threatned us with Destruction as well as them; if we are spar'd by a favourable Providence, let us not presume nor persist in our known and publick sins; for a worse thing may come upon us, a sweeping Judgment may be at our Doors for all that we know, ready to enter in, unless Repentance and the Mercies and Compassions of our God divert and stop it. To humble our selves and fast a Day, will not be sufficient to with-hold the revenging Hand of God, tho' that has been the common method of religious Governours, to appoint Thanksgiving Days for signal Deliverances, and Mercies; and Humiliation Days, at the Appearance or Apprehension of any imminent Dangers and Judgments, and their People have been commanded to abstain from Meats and necessary Food, as well as from their usual Pleasures. This was the Command of the King of *Niniveh*, *Let Man and Beast be covered with Sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God, yea let them turn every one from his evil way, and from the violence that is in his hand; who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not.* O that we would imitate and follow the Example of these Penitent Heathens, and turn from our evil ways, and from the violence that is in our Hands. There are several Things of a Pernicious consequence, that deserve the Notice and Redress of our Superi-
ors.

One of which is, the ill Usage and cruel Treatment of our Seamen, by some of their Officers. 'Tis not to be believed how inhumanly and barbarously they are handled in many of the Queens Ships, to the great discouragement of those poor Souls that venture their Lives to fight for us, and secure our Trade. Lately a Young Man of a good Family, coming home from *Barbadoes*, where he had lived Seven or Eight Years, and had been taken by the *French*, and deprived of all his substance, and released from *Martinico*, and arrived in a poor condition almost naked in the River of *Thames*, in a Merchant Ship; as soon as he came a Shore, a Lieutenant with his damming Crew, presses him before he could visit his Parents, carries him on Board, and tied him Neck and Heels, and with difficulty, at the request of his Daughter, untied him, but hurried him away to the *Downs*, and put him on Board a Ship which is now missing, so that it is fear'd he's drown'd with the rest, to the unspeakable grief of his Parents, that could not see him. The *Turks* and the *Infidels* are kinder to their Gally Slaves, than many Officers are to their inferiour Seamen. Indeed they are now better paid than formerly, but a civil usage also would encourage them much more to offer themselves to the publick service. If the Wisdom of the Nation shall think fit to redress this Grievance, there might be some Superiour Officers to inspect the behavior and actions on Board our Fleets, (of which the Seamen dare not complain for fear) and to correct and give order for their relief; these
Officers

Officers ought to be as Controllers or Censors, with Authority to turn out such as deserve it from their Commands that they have abused. Another violence, is the sad and starving condition of multitudes of poor Prisoners for Debt, kept within the cold Walls of the Goals of *England*, and deprived by the Cruelty of their Creditors, of the means to help themselves or miserable Families, chargeable to many Parishes. There are now in this lamentable Condition above 11500 in the Prisons of *England*; if they were releas'd upon certain Conditions, they might be enabled to pay their Debts; and if in this time of War they were sent to the *West Indies*, to the Enemies Islands, many of them would be willing to venture for the good of the Nation, rather than to starve in Prison, and be able by that means to discharge their Debts. This is a violence and a publick Grievance; that deserves the notice of our good Queen, and of our Parliament. They are our Brethren, and our Neighbours, and reduc'd to necessity by the Casualties of War, or other Misfortunes, for which their Creditors have no regard. I shall add but one Grievance more, which indeed is a Grievance to us all, a Grievance that costs the Nation above two Millions of Pounds every Year. The neglect of Providing for and employing our begging Poor, as in Foreign Parts, where none of them are suffered to trouble the Inhabitants. It would be a noble act of Wisdom and Charity, becoming the goodness of our Excellent Queen, and of this Parliament, if what was so often mentioned by the late *K. William*; could be effected and brought to

to perfection in this Reign: The difficulties that discourage it, may be easily answered and overcome. Instead of being chargeable to us, they might in a short time become very serviceable, spare us many Millions spent in idleness and wantonness, and save the City of *London* 200000*l.* yearly, which they give to the *Dutch* to sell to them their own Fish, taken upon our own Coasts. The Method to remedy this increasing Grievance may be so contriv'd, as not to be at all chargeable to any, much less to the publick.

These Grievances are pernicious and destructive to the true Interest of the Nation, and therefore ought to be redress'd and remedied by the Wisdom of the Publick Authority. These matters discourages ingenious and able Men from the service of their Country in time of need; they stop and hinder the industry of those who would get their living, and perhaps satisfy their Debtors in time; also employing the poor, might in time be of great Advantage to the Nation, and prevent that crying sin of suffering many to starve, for want of necessities. We are to redress all other wrongs and injuries that we have done to one another, forbear the oppressing of the Poor,
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the Fatherless, and the Widow: To use our Authority and Power to defend the Oppressed, not to increase their sorrows and sufferings. We are to consider the wants and necessities of all other Members of our Society, and to afford unto them seasonable Relief according to our power. We are to do Justly, to love Mercy, and to walk humbly with our God, if we desire to prevent all future Judgments: *I pray God that all of us may so lay to heart this dreadful Judgment, that we may truly amend our Lives, and to take in good part this publick Admonition, that we may by our Humility and Repentance obtain from our merciful God, a Suspension of all his Judgments, and continuance of his Mercies, Temporal and Spiritual, to us and the Nation in general. Amen.*

An

*An Account of the great Losses
and Dammmages sustain'd by Sea
and Land, so far as they have
come to our hands.*

IN the City of *London* many Houses have been uncovered, almost in every Street; great quantities of Lead blown off the Churches, Halls, and Houses; Stacks of Chimneys, and Roofs of Houses blown down; and some Spires broken: And in the adjacent Fields, Trees tore up by the Roots. And several Persons killed in and about the City. In the River the Lighters were forced from their Anchors; and Barges laden with Corn and Meal sunk.

At *Graves-End* the *Sarah Galley*, an *East-India* Ship, with some others, were cast away.

From *Falmouth* they write, *Nov. 29.* That on the 27th a most dreadful Hur-

ricane happen'd there, tore up abundance of Trees by the Roots, drove the *Spanish Expedition*, and the *Mansbridge* Packet Boats on the Rocks; the latter lost 15 Foot of her Keel, Stern-mast and Mainmast, but the former got off again with little or no damage. Eight or Ten Tynn Ships are driven on Shoar and lost, and another drove out of *Helverd* Road, and is not as yet heard of. There is scarce a House in this Town but has received Damage. The two *West-India* Packet Boats Rode it out.

Dartmouth, Novem. 30. In the great storm of Wind that hapned on *Friday* Night last, a *Sweede* of considerable Burden from *Bourdeaux*, was cast away near this place, and all the Men lost, as was also the *Cargoe*, except two Casks of Prunes.

They write from *Plymouth*, That the *Ark* of *Amsterdam*, *Hopewell*, and *Mary* of *London*, with several other Vessels of Burthen are there lost. That the Light-House on the *Ediston* is broken down.

From *Coves*, That the *Swallow Ketch*, and a Transport Ship with Soldiers were carried away by the Tempest, and not yet heard of.

Letters from *Yarmouth* say, That the *Re-serve* is sunk, and 190 men drowned, and most

most part of 500 Sail driven out to Sea.

Letters from *Bristol* say, That several Ships are missing, viz. The *Resolution*, *New-Castle*, *Vesuvius*, and the *Firebrand*, a Fire-ship; the City is much shattered, as if it had been by a Bombardment, and one Church blown down; so that the loss there is computed to be 150000*l.* Sterling.

In the *Downs*, the *Reserve* and *Mary* are lost on the *Goodwin* Sands, with all the Men but one.

The *Sterling Castle* is broken, and all her men lost, but 70. There are several other Ships missing.

From *Windsor*, 'tis said the Castle is much damnified, a great many Trees in the Forest blown up by the Roots.

In *Glocester-shire* are lost 1500 Sheep and other Cattle, by the overflowing of the *Severn*.

The City of *Wells* hath suffer'd much: The Bishop and his Wife are kill'd.

At *Portsmouth* several Ships were driven ashore.

At *Cambridge* St *Mary's* Steeple blown down upon the Church.

Take this following Relation from *Bridport* in *Dorsetshire*, just as it came to our hands,

hands, dated *Nov. 27*. Last Night about eleven began the most violent storm of Wind that has been known in the memory of the oldest Man now living amongst us. It lasted most part of the Night; all which time there was no such thing as sleep to be had, so far from that, we even despaired of our Lives. Our Houses, as well tiled as thatched, were in a great measure uncovered, very many in the adjacent Villages quite blown down, two Men by that means killed, besides divers Cattel; Trees of all sorts of the greatest size torn up by the Roots; Corn and Hay-Ricks blown away beyond recovery. The Damage is incredible, and so is the Story too almost, to those that were not Eye-witnesses. A *Guernsey* Privateer was drove ashore at *Sea-Town*, a Place near us, only three Men of 36 escaping to tell the melancholy News. We have small prospect of Syder next Year, all our Orchards being in a great measure plowed up. In some Parishes hardly a House but is very considerably damaged, and we are afraid we shall hear of still greater Losses. At first view many thousand Pounds, 'tis thought can't repair the Loss in this Town, and Neighbourhood. We hear the Tempest reach'd as far as *Blandford*, and it's said

said that the Lead of several Parish Churches was rolled up like a Scrol of Parchment.

Hull, Dec. 1. Several Ships have been forced ashore near this place by the late violent Storm, among which is the *Crow* of *London*, and it is feared she will scarcely be got off: The *Love's Increase*, the *Thomas*, and the *Neptune* are lost, but the Men saved.

Exeter is much damnified, and abundance of Trees thereabouts blown down: *Harwich* and *Colchester* have felt the fury of the Storm: And in *Kent* it raged mightily against the Fruit-Trees. *Cheswick* Church is much shatter'd. *Petworth* Grove in *Sussex* is rooted up.

F I N I S.

told that the Lord of Heaven's Armies
Churches was rolled up like a scroll of
 Parchment.

And, Dec. 1. Several ships have been
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olent storm, among which is the ship of
London, and it is feared the well known
be got off. The Lord's people, the The-
saur, and the Weymouth, but the men
lived.

There is much damage, and abundance
of trees incalculable blown down. The
wind and coldness have told the story of
the storm. And in a few it is now night-
ly against the first of the storm. Church
is much damaged. Towards Christ in
suffer is rolled up.

FINIS.